

YOU MUST READ
A MORNING NEWSPAPER
TO LEARN THE
LATEST WAR DEVELOPMENTS

TWO CENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1918.

THE WEATHER

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

RUN MARNE FROM THE CAVES IN;

ALLIES HAVE THEM WAY FORWARD

YANKS IN ITALY SENT FROM FRANCE

Two New Army Corps Are Formed by Pershing, Says March, Chief of Staff.

1,253,000 FIGHTERS
NOW ON WAR FRONT

Troop Movements Temporarily Slowed by Increased Supplies.

53,000 WENT WEEK ENDING JULY 20; AVERAGE, 90,000

"Franco-Americans and British Are Driving Germans—Desperate Fighting," Says General.

With the announcement yesterday by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, that two new army corps had been formed in France, it was also given out that United States combatant forces have been sent from France to Italy to join noncombatants already there.

The revelation that an armed contingent has arrived in Italy from Pershing's expeditionary forces was proof that the American troops in Europe are now numerous and well trained enough to enable the detachment of needed units to go where special need develops.

There are now 1,253,000 American fighters overseas, Gen. March told the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Last week 53,000 were transported, which is below the 90,000 weekly average maintained recently. This, however, was due to unusually large shipments of supplies abroad during the same period.

Desperate fighting is still in progress along the West front, Gen. March said. The Franco-American and British forces are driving the Germans to the center of the salient they now occupy. The town of Epieds, which has been in the thick of the battle, has changed hands four times between the Americans and the enemy.

The Americans now hold it. "We are going forward steadily," Gen. March said.

Enemy Driven 11 Miles.

The allied line, which at the beginning of the offensive, was seventy-four miles long, is now sixty-four miles, and the Germans who were only thirty-eight miles from Paris are now forty-three miles away. British re-enforcements by a day's attack, have made a mile and a half dent on a 4-mile front in the enemy's left flank southwest of Rheims. The distance from Soissons to Rheims—the neck of the bottle—is unchanged since last Wednesday, the general said.

Thus far the area won by the allies more than equals the territory taken by the enemy in Flanders, in his recent offensive, the general said.

The allies also hold an added advantage in the fact that their lines are now within three and one-half miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, and they are continuously shelling the big German supply depot there, which is near the railroad. The number of American divisions in the battle is the same as it was last week.

Fourth Corps.

The Fourth Corps consists of the following units: Eighty-third Division, national army, commanded by Maj. Gen. E. P. Glenn; Eighty-ninth Division, national army, commanded by Brig. Gen. Wain; Thirty-seventh Division, National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. Farnsworth; Twenty-ninth Division, National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. Morton; Ninety-second Division, national army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry P. Allen; a negro division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ballou.

The Eighty-third Division is composed of troops trained at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; the Eighty-ninth, troops from Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas; Thirty-seventh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Twenty-ninth, Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md.; and the Ninety-second, Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Generals Commanding the Five Army Corps Lately Formed in France

American generals in command of the five corps of our army in France were announced by Gen. March yesterday as follows:

First Corps—Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Second Corps—Maj. Gen. Robert S. Bullard.

Third Corps—Maj. Gen. William M. Wright.

Fourth Corps—Maj. Gen. George W. Read.

Fifth Corps—Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy.

There are six divisions in a corps, or approximately 55,000 men, of whom about 162,000 are combatants.

Total number of fighting troops in France today, 1,253,000.

Number transported last week, 53,000.

M'CAIN GIVES CITY SOLDIERS AS GUARDIANS

Limited Service Men Put on Furlough for Duty Here.

Adj. Gen. of the Army H. P. McCain, with the approval of Secretary of War Baker, has authorized the commanders of Camp Meade, Md., Camp Humphries and Camp Lee, Va., to furlough men now on the national army limited service list to permit these men to accept positions on the metropolitan police of this city.

This move is said to be the forerunner of similar moves to be carried out in large camps all over the country in order that large cities may be adequately policed.

Pullman Visits Meade.

In connection with this order from Adj. Gen. McCain, Maj. Raymond Pullman, superintendent of police, visited Camp Meade yesterday and selected fifty men, all of whom will be full-fledged members of the city's police force by the end of the next week. Maj. Pullman also visited Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., and secured eleven more men. Camp Humphries at Accotink, Va., was visited and twelve men were secured there, making a total of seventy-two new policemen for Washington.

These seventy-two men when furloughed, if not kept on the police force, regardless of the reason, will be returned to the camp from which they were released. If they are retained by Maj. Pullman, they will receive the regular police salary of a policeman, \$55 a month. They will wear the regular police uniform.

These men will not have to pass an additional examination, Maj. Pullman stated last night, because the army records show their physical and mental fitness.

SHIPBUILDING MARK IS AGAIN SMASHED

3,500-Ton Steel Vessel Launched in Fourteen Days.

A new record in shipbuilding was made Friday when the Great Lakes Engineering Company, at their plant in Michigan, launched a 3,500-ton steel vessel, the first of a new class of ships. This is not only a world record in the construction of a vessel of this type, but also a record of a miraculous achievement, and one that brings the Great Lakes to the forefront in the shipbuilding industry of the world.

SUB ATTACKS BRITISH SHIP NEAR COAST

Warships Rush to Assist Vessel But No Word Returns.

U-BOAT PLANS FAIL

Ancient Vintage of Submersibles Being Used Here, Says Navy.

New York, July 27.—A German submarine was again in action with one or more vessels off the Atlantic coast today, according to a report in insurance circles here.

Several S. O. S. calls were sent out from a British merchantman which was being attacked by the U-boat, it was reported yesterday.

War vessels were said to have been rushed to the assistance of the British ship, but no information was obtainable as to her fate or the outcome of the supposed battle between the vessels sent to her assistance and the submarine.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 27.—The bodies of a man and a woman, lashed together with rope, were picked up in the harbor yesterday by a patrol boat of the naval coast patrol reserve.

The bodies had been in the water several days apparently. The first suggestion was that the man and woman were lost from some vessel that had been attacked by a U-boat. This was based on the report of an officer of the submarine which sank a Gloucester fishing schooner Monday that it had sunk a big ship a few days earlier and that the officers of the U-boat were in doubt as to the fate of the crew.

RUMOR 20 SUBS HERE.

Genova, July 27.—A dispatch received at Basil, Switzerland, yesterday, from Hamburg says:

"More than twenty large submarines are now operating off the American coast. The number of submarines in the Atlantic has been increased by thirty per cent in the last seven months."

"No German denial, official or unofficial, has been made concerning the recent statement of a Swiss newspaper that the German navy had secured there, making a total of seventy-two new policemen for Washington."

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NAVY ADMITS PROXIMITY.

Armored merchantmen off the Atlantic coast have fired on enemy submarines within the past few days, it was revealed yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Whether one or more U-boats are in our waters has not been established. Nor it is known if any of the shots from the merchant vessels took effect. The presence of the raiders, however, constitutes a menace to American shipping and is so regarded by the Navy Department, the Secretary said.

German Campaign Failure.

The present submarine campaign off our coast, though it is regarded as a failure by navy officials, who believe Germany is sending some of her older type submarines to our shores. Erosion of guns, inefficiency of crews and lack of proper marksmanship have been used in the attack on the tug and barge, it was said, and practically all went wide of their mark.

"Mitt Gott," Says Bill the Kaiser; Then Rout of His Armies Begins

Amsterdam, July 27.—Emperor William, who, according to his favorite correspondent, Karl Rosner, watched the battle of Rheims from a tower, sent to his troops from this vantage point, Rosner reports, the following telegram:

"His majesty informs his troops that he has arrived behind the front of the attack, and shall watch the battle from a tower. His majesty's good wishes accompany his troops. His majesty's word to his troops is: 'With God for the Emperor and the Empire.'"

GAMBLE GUILTY OF MURDERING J. P. WERRES

Rosslyn Jury Convicts Soldier Who Killed Washington Jitney Driver.

Earle S. Gamble, deserter from the service of his country, murderer of John P. Werres, the Washington jitney driver, may pay for his crime with his life.

"Guilty as charged," was the verdict yesterday afternoon in the courtroom at Rosslyn, Va. Punishment was fixed at death.

The Hot, dusty little southern courtroom grew deathly still as the verdict was read by the clerk. The curious crowd of men and women, and even little children, waited breathlessly as the judge ordered the wording of the verdict changed in one or two places.

GAMBLE WAS CALM.

Gamble himself was calm throughout the entire trial. Only his cheeks flushed, and the eyes dropped that had been searching the faces of the jury.

He waited silently as the verdict was read, and his counsel moved for a new trial, which was overruled.

The defense had made a strong plea that the charge be changed to manslaughter or second degree murder.

Attorney Crouse, associate counsel for the defense, in laying the case before the jury did not attempt to deny Gamble's guilt, but insisted he had not deit the blow that caused the death of the unfortunate jitney driver.

PLEADED FOR PARENTS.

The defense insisted that the death blow had been given by Robert Newman, the other soldier indicted with Gamble.

The sympathy of the court was asked for the aged father and mother of the defendant. It was stated that they had been unable to afford the expense of the trip to Virginia to attend the trial.

MURDER VERDICT DEMANDED.

The commonwealth demanded a verdict of murder in the first degree. Attorney Ball stated that if the jury did not believe the defendant guilty of the crime as charged in the indictment, they should declare him "not guilty."

Testifying in his own defense earlier in the day, Gamble admitted hitting Werres over the head with the near-bar bottle.

Gamble, however, insistently, told the story of the crime, insisting all the time that the death blow had been given Werres by his companion, Robert Newman.

HIS STORY.

He told the story of his infatuation for the 17-year-old girl, Kathleen Burgess, of their trip to Washington; of their stopping at a Pennsylvania avenue hotel, and of the plan to steal an automobile in Alexandria to assist in their escape.

JAP ADVANCE STORY STATED TO BE INSPIRED

Report Movement of Forces Into Siberia Untrue, Officials Say.

CZECHO-SLAVS TO STAY

Leaders of Troops Told to Abandon Move to West from Russia.

London, July 26.—The Siberian government, including the premier, has resigned, says a Vladivostok dispatch to the Times.

The government referred to is probably that recently set up by Gen. Horvath. A London dispatch last night said the Provisional government at Omsk has assumed supreme power in Siberia and proclaimed Siberia's independence, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking under date of Tuesday. The Provisional government has annulled all Bolshevik decrees and reestablished the Siberian Duma.

State Department officials yesterday denied as false and inspired dispatches sent here from London indicating that a movement of Japanese forces into Siberia had already begun. The information alleged that the Japanese advance was being made in compliance with an agreement approved by the United States and Great Britain.

"All such reports must be regarded as German propaganda," it was stated. "The Russian people are intended to inflame the Russian people against Japan, the United States and the entente powers," said a representative of the administration. "President Wilson is now endeavoring to solve the problem of how best to aid Russia. The plan will not be announced until every possible assurance has been obtained that it is acceptable to a representative element of the Russian people."

MUST NOT LEAVE RUSSIA.

Dr. T. G. Masaryk, commander-in-chief of the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia, who is now in Washington, announced yesterday he had called his leaders to abandon all thought of leaving Russia for the Western front. The message was sent after frequent conferences between Dr. Masaryk and State Department officials, and a visit to the White House.

The significance of this action is that it contradicts the propaganda which has endeavored to show that the allies and the United States have been planning military operations on a vast scale in Russia. The Czech-Slovak army in control of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and of considerable areas in Siberia were purely Russian in character.

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"Russia will be forced to trade with the outside world through Germany or through German controlled states, the former Russian provinces," At the same time German enterprise will not only exploit these controlled states, but will also see to the exploitation of the interior of Russia.

"In this way the whole Russian Empire, at least the European part of it, will be at the commercial mercy of Germany."

The government of Sweden is greatly alarmed over the commercial policy Germany is already planning to institute in Finland, following the recent military and political successes. Here are excerpts from comment on the peace treaty with Finland received at the State Department through unofficial channels:

4 AUTOS DAMAGED BY SINGLE TRUCK

Losing control of a large motor truck which he was driving yesterday afternoon along Q street northwest, Louis Wilson collided with an automobile belonging to Dr. F. W. Weaver, of 1514 Q street northwest, seriously damaging the physician's car. Excited and nervous Wilson drove further along Q street, and near the Cairo apartments he collided with another automobile, this machine the property of J. E. Small, Jr., of the Cairo apartments.

Still unable to control his machine, Wilson collided for the third time with an automobile owned by an army officer also living at the Cairo. Still another automobile which was parked near the Cairo apartments was also bumped by the heavy truck. This machine was the property of J. H. McCloskey, also of the Cairo.

SURPRISED THAT FINN ACCEPT.

"It is said that the Germans themselves have been quite surprised at the readiness of the Finns to accept the conditions imposed and that they would have been willing to agree to certain modifications. It is to be hoped, however, that the price of German help will not cost the young state so much that it will seriously depress the country's own trade."

A great mass of information of this character is now in the possession of the Washington officials, and has emphasized the necessity of aiding Russia to throw off the German yoke by conciliatory methods rather than risk a policy which might further cement existing ties.

Franco-American Forces Within Three Miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, Now Believed Untenable; Advance Whole Line.

SUDDEN MOVEMENT FORWARD IMPLIES UNEXPECTED RETIREMENT OF GERMANS

Day's Maximum Push at Least Five Miles in Center—Total Progress Northeast of Chateau Thierry Nine Miles; Frontal Attack Now Probable.

Paris, July 27.—The entire German Marne front has caved in. The Franco-American forces throughout today advanced along the whole line north of the Marne and tonight their left wing stands only a little more than two miles southwest of Fere-en-Tardenois and less than three miles southeast of Ville-en-Tardenois, tonight's war office communique shows.

From a wedge or triangle the German Aisne-Marne front has thus been converted by the tenth day's allied advance into a virtual quadrangle, with the German rear guards standing on this line:

UKRAINE SEEKS AUSTRIAN KING AND ALLIANCE

Turn from Germany and Offer a Throne to Archduke William.

London, July 27.—The "hunger peace" with the Ukraine threatens to become a great boomerang for Germany, if advice from Kiev via various points including Berlin are authentic. Ukrainian hatred of everything German and Russian is becoming uncontrollable, these dispatches indicate, and the great grudge of the former Russian empire, literally sacked dry by the power to which it appealed for help against the Bolsheviks, is now turning to Austria-Hungary as an ally and savior.

A strong monarchistic movement is under way, and according to the Berliner Zeitung, a number of Ukrainian patriots already have offered a crown to the Austrian Archduke William. They have informed the Austria-Hungarian government that they seek a permanent union with the dual monarchy.

This development manifestly places Austria in an embarrassing position toward Germany, but clever diplomats observe here agree, may position this the beginning of Austrian supremacy in Russia and her Germany or her most important Eastern spoils.

Meanwhile the railroad strike in the Ukraine is assuming more and more serious proportions. It was called in protest of Germany's exploitation of the country's resources and threats to tie up all traffic and communications. The chief grievance of the Ukrainian railway workers is that the Germans confiscated food stocks that had been reserved for these workers.

The Kiev government has issued an announcement promising the strike would soon be settled, but direct advice from the Ukrainian capital itself there appears no ground for such a promise. In the last forty-eight hours only one lone train was operated, and that only after the crew was threatened with death.

TURKS AND BULGARS BATTLE ON BORDER

Ottoman Claim of Railway Incites Frontier Fight.

Rome, July 27.—Hostilities have broken out between Bulgarian and Turkish troops along the Dedagatch-Adrianople railway, according to Swiss advices reaching here. The Turks are claiming this railroad and both towns.

VON EINEM HURLS FRESH DIVISIONS INTO FIGHT.

With the Americans at the Marne, July 27.—(Morning)—Throwing into the fight fresh divisions brought from the Champagne and Verdun fronts by motor trucks, Gen. von Einem is now launching frequent attacks against the Franco-American wedge driven into the German lines south of the Aisne, menacing Soissons. It was this wedge which forced the enemy to evacuate Chateau Thierry, which formed the southwestern pivot of his Aisne-Marne front.

As the German counter attack began to gain ground bit by bit they relieved, to a certain degree, the pressure against their Marne salient, and their retreat from northeast of Chateau Thierry slowed up. The allied blow of July 18 did not cleave off the German Chateau Thierry salient on the Marne as with a knife, but it accomplished three primary objects: It completed the collapse of Von Schmettow's offensive begun July 15; forced the evacuation of Chateau Thierry, and forced Ludendorff to use up fresh divisions which he had intended to save for a future offensive. Twenty divisions have been identified between Oulchy-le-Chateau and the Aisne.

30 THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE JULY 15.

Thirty thousand prisoners have been taken by the allies since July 15. It is authoritatively estimated today. Of this total the Americans alone are unofficially credited with at least one half. The number of captured guns approaches the 500 mark.

If the battle continues to crash loose, these thousands will look like the 100,000 of a 1914. The cause of France beats, instantly in contemplation of what the next few days may bring forth. Yet, seasoned by four years of combat with a